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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY NEXT.—Messrs. GREEN'S regular Passenger Ship VERNON, EDWARD JONES, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.
For further particulars, apply to
WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 28th September 1861.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE FIRST WEEK IN MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's celebrated Ship MINERVA, 820 Tons, W. H. MERRYMAN, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain MERRYMAN on Board.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons regi-tered, JAMES MACKAY, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.
Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE fine Screw Steamer ROBERT LOWE, 1277 tons register, WM. CONGALTON, Commander, will sail from Bombay on the 10th February. This vessel will not be detained more than two days at Kurrachee.
She has excellent accommodation for Passengers in Red. Table lined and Cuban furniture will be found in the ship. For passage apply to the Captain on board from 9 to 11 A. M., or the Agents, Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

FOR CALICUT.

THE fast sailing Ship SOUTHERN ROSS, will leave for abo ton MONDAY the 10th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons, and 350 H. P.) Captain G. S. BROOKS, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th February, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.
Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests of Opium not in the ship on that date.
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 7th February 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 13TH FEBRUARY.—The First Class Screw Steamer LANCEFIELD, Captain HUTCHINSON, has excellent accommodation for passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch a steamer to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected about the 11th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.
P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching one of their Steamers to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate ports on the following dates, viz. :—

On Saturday the 22nd February.
,, ,, the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.
Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.
L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
6th February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee, on the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.
For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.
6th February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, Capt A. WAIN, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail expected about the 26th instant. For passage freight, &c. apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.
P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, THIS DAY, Friday, the 7th February, at 2 P. M. positively.
For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.
EDULJEE PALONJEE, Manager.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at noon.
For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, in Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, GOODMAN ARMIN, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKA PARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Edward Percy*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for the same without delay, failing which it will be landed at their risk and expense.
Delivery Orders to be sent for counter signature to
GEO. S. KING & Co.
Agents for Captain STEWART and Owners of the *Edward Percy*
Bombay, 5th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Owen Glendower*, J. ROWLINSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

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THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1862,

BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST
Corrected up to 1st of October.
THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES,
Corrected up to the present time.
A LIST OF DECCAN SIRDARS.
A LIST OF AMEERS IN SIND.
THE ENGLISH TARIFF.
A LIST OF COFFEE ESTATES.
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan. 9.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, a plan hitherto, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have already said in a former notice, but to look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December* 28.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the 20*th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close—and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due to us for Newspapers and Periodical alone amounts to upward of Fifteen Thousand Rupees and we have been forced to come to the step just adopted of refusing to supply any party with them during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We trust early and fully intimate to the subscribers, the gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing to what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay
28, Medow Street, Bombay.

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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

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Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SON beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia, Seafield, Cleadon and Redan*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friends' Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

ALSO:

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable Silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

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A HOUSE at Lower Colaba No. 283. Apply to A. Y., care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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MATHERAN.

TO LET for a fortnight—a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated near the Bazaar. Apply to "M. W.," care of the Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

FOUR HOUSES AND SOME GODOWNS are to be let in the Fort. Houses well adapted for Offices or dwelling-places. Apply to Messrs. N. SORABJEE & Co., Commission and General Agents and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c., No. 2, Bell Lane.

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TO LET.

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9, Rampart Row.

TO LET.

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Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

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A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.
MACKINTOSH, ROGERS & Co.
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AT THE GODOWNS of the Undersigned.—LA ROSE CLARET in 1 Dozen Cases, from Messrs. *Block, Grey* and *Block* of London,
ROBERT, STRONG & Co.
Nesbit Row, 30th December 1861.

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CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
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Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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Green ,, ...	...	...	... ,, 24	,,
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Early application is requested by
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SHERRY—			
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs.	32
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1st quality	Qts.	,,	28
Do.	Pts.	,,	15
2nd quality	Qts.	,,	24
Do.	Pts.	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—			
1st quality	Qts.	,,	40
Do.	Pts.	,,	20
2nd quality	Qts.	,,	36
Do.	Pts.	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling	Qts.	,,	40
Do.	Pts.	,,	20
MOSELLE—			
Sparkling	Qts.	,,	40
Do.	Pts.	,,	20
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1st quality. Pale	Qts.	,,	28 to 30
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CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.			40

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PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—				
Chateaux Margaux		,,	,,	34
Leoville		,,	,,	28
St. Julien		,,	,,	22
Medoc		,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality ...	A. DePaul ..... Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...	A. DePaul ..... Pints	,,	,,	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet ... Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ...	do. ..... Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Cobientz Rhine... / do.	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do.		,,	,,	21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,,	18
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,,	42
CURACOA		,,	,,	40
MARASCHINO		,,	,,	39
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,	50
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Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica		,,	,,	
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WHISKEY ..... Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		,,	,,	21
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NOTICE.

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Old Theatre, Fort.

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23, Apollo Street.

Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABLISHMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the requirements of those who for the last ten years have kindly favored our old establishment as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.
Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen to give their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLRY, &c. which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.
We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and in their quick despatch.
27, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

The following Chromolithographic Pictures, being perfect copies of originals, by celebrated masters, are available:—

FRAMED.

Turner's Ulysses, 40 by 31	Rs.	75	0
——— Moonlight at Millbank		20	0
Harding's Saarburg near Treves, 28 by 24		38	0
UNFRAMED.			
Turner's Bacchus and Ariadne		18	0
——— Italy (Childe Harold's Pilgrimage)		18	0
——— Moonlight at Millbank		12	0
Stanfield's Leaving Port		12	0
——— Driving after the Wreck		12	0
——— Three Cliff Bay		12	0
Cooper's Cows in a Meadow		16	0
——— Meadow Land		12	0
A happy trio		25	0
Richardson's Pass of the Grimsell		16	0
——— Toamini, *Sicily*		16	0
Harding's Saarbourg near Treves		18	0
——— Unterseen, Switzerland		16	0
——— Eton College		16	0
——— Old St. Mary's Church		16	0
——— Mythen Mountains		12	0
Rowbotham's Sunnyside, the *Residence of Washington Irving*		12	0
——— Abbotsford		12	0
——— Melrose		12	0
——— Heidelberg		12	0
——— Lake of Garda		10	0
——— Bay of Baiæ		10	0
Callow's Frankfort		10	0
——— Abbeville		9	0
——— Cologne		12	0
——— San Salute—*Venice*		12	0
——— Broadstairs		12	0
Buckley's Consolation and reconciliation, a pair, small		12	0
Pyne's Windsor Castle		16	0
——— Clifton		16	0
Pape's Lake of Geneva		12	0
——— Reich nbach		12	0
Dodgson's St. Paul's, *London*		12	0
Dodly's Noire Dame, *Rmanza*		12	0
Gunerman's Harvest Scene		12	0
——— An Alpine Scene		12	0
Smith's (B) Melrose Abbey		16	0
Richter's, The Chess Players		12	0
Smith's (C) Bowes Castle, *Yorkshire*		12	0
Palmer's Florence		12	0
Engalhart's, The Jung Frau		12	0
Leitch's Loch Awe		12	0
Scott's Sion, Canton Valley		12	0
Schmidt's The East Mole, Swinemund		12	0
Cox's Lancaster Sands		12	0
——— Calais Pier		9	0
Chelsea Pensioners and Greenwich Pensioners, each		12	0
Bright's Sunset on the Danube		12	0
Lavinia		12	0
Leighton's Buds and Blossoms		9	0
——— Walter and Jane		9	0
Tayler's, Moorside Cabin		9	0
Herring's Monte Rosa		9	0
Lance's, Morning after shipwreck		9	0
Topham's, The Spinning Wheel		9	0
Du can's Squall at sea		9	0
Lilme l's, Hastings' Beach		9	0
Bright's Winter Scene		9	0
Ansdell, Game-keeper		9	0
——— Highland Gill e		9	0
Hunt's Flower and Fruits	each	8	0
Robert's, An Abbey Interior		8	0
Whitby, Yorkshire		8	0
Misery and Arrogance		4	0
Little Sweetheart, Loch Awe	each	4	0
Colwith Force	each	6	0
Girl at the Well, Frugal Meal			
Treble, A Reaper, Young Gleaner			
Young Gipsies, Little Turk, Teddy			
Little Witch	each	4	0

*** The above are mounted and adapted for framing, the pictures themselves vary in size according to the prices: 26 by 32, 22 by 15, 18 by 12, 14 by 11, 10 by 7: the best style of framing is in gilt beading with broad margin, and this can be done if desired.
TREACHER & Co.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED COTTAGE PIANO FORTE by Schroeder of Hamburg. It has all the additional Keys and is well fastened. The owner is parting with it on account of his leaving Bombay.
6th February 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. POCRAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to announce that they have recently received from London per ships *Vittoria, Cleadon* and *Duke of Wellington*, and are now on sale, the following articles, viz.
Best York Hams in Canvas, Berkley and Pine Cheeses in Bladders, Preserved Cheddar and Somerset Chees s in Tins; Wiltshire Bacon in Tins; Bologna and Oxford Sausages; Yorkshire Game and Pork pies, Smoked Yarmouth Bloaters in Tin; Milton Oysters, and Preser ed Mushrooms; Macaroni and Virmicelli, Coward's Jams and Jellies in Patent Jars, Gillon's Jams and Jellies in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins, Orange and Lemon Peels, and Bonbons, Casaques, Tapioca; Tart Fruits of sorts; Durham Mustard, Biscuits of sorts, Muscatel Raisins, Dry Herbs and Celery seeds, Allsopp's, Bass's and Tennant's Quart and Pint Ale, Dunbar's Quart Porter. Champagne and Moselle in Quarts and Pints, and Trichinepoly Cheroots.
24, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th February 1862.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.
*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.
Church Gate Street.

COFFEE WORKS—MANGALORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected perfect Machinery for the full preparation of Coffee, are prepared to undertake the pealing, sizing, garbling and shipping of any crops entrusted to their care.
Will also undertake the purchase of Coast produce.
R. DAWSON & Co.
Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 7th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do. ...	2s. 03d.
Do. Bank Notes ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03d.
Calcutta	sight	100
Madras	30 do. do.	99½
China	30 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 214 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 per cent.	68 Prm. ex Div
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	2½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	250	7 do.	100 do.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30½
Central Bank of W. India.	150	2½ do.	3½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.5.0	2½ do.	Rs. 26 Pmb. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,350 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 p. sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 800 Div
Do. New Shares		225	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares		200	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company		500	Rs. 300 Dis.
reat Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company ...		400	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..		550	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...		4,000	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company		4,500	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....	Nominal.
" Loan 1835–36.....	89½
" Loan 1842–43.....	89½
" Loan 1854–55.....	89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan.....	100½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 230 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204
Bar Silver.....	" 106
Gold Leaf.....	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
" (Seeds) .....£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) .....£3 0s. 0d.	
" (Seeds) .....£2 10s. 0d.	
To Rice Ports .....£3 15s. 0d.	
To China .....Rs. 10 per candy.	
To Clyde .....£3 5s.	

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 5th, 1862.)

	Per candy Nom.
COTTON at Colabs :	
Old Scorch. and Surat, ...	
Dholleras, ...	Rs. 175 to 180
Comrawuttee	" 175 to 180
Oomptas, ...	" 174 to 179
Dharwar Sawginned	" 236 to 238
New Gaines, and Nuggur	" 194 to 195
Kh andeish, ...	" 180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	" 201 to 202
Dholleras (Do.)	" 186 to 187
Comrawuttee .....(March and April).....	" 185 to 186
Varavole ..... (Do.).....	" 172 to 173
Dharwar Sawginned(May)	" 238 to 239
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1510.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-10 to 5-11 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat, ..	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black ...	24 to 25
and White) ...	33 to 34

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 30,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities f safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, without charges.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securit. eby Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custod 1 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. 0 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0d. "
" 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Mauritius, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Manilla.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn.
Deposits for 3 months 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. 5 "
Do do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 30,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the interest and dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. Sold proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand and at Sight from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums of £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. In one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 30,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, at the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ½ per cent.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.....10 to 4 o'clock.
SATURDAY .....10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation at moderate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 39, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
At
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates :—

6 months' sight (not under £20) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at ½ per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayble in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 30,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts on London, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the saleor purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On returning up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 4th, 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER.....M. SALPOUS, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SIMLA, AND HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £500,000 (FIVE LACS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras.....W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. *Agra* ..... W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. *Cawnpore*... R. E. W. HARE, Esq.
do. *Lahore* ..... HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. *Umritsur* ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. *Hong-kong* ... R. NORIE, Esq.
do. *Shanghai* ... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

THE BANK grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 2s.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland .....
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs 30,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. Accounts of Half Deposits per Monthly Drafts.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 4th February 1862.

Exported to China.

	Bombay.				Calcutta.				Madras.			
	Detail of Exports from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1862.		Balance.	Total.	Detail of Exports from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1862.		Balance.	Total.	Detail of Exports from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1862.		Balance.	Total.
	Per Steamer "Pekin"	Per Steamer "Pekin"			Per Steamer "Pekin"	Per Steamer "Pekin"			Per Steamer "Pekin"	Per Steamer "Pekin"		
	On the Season 1859–60.	On the Season 1860–61.			On the Season 1860–61.	On the Season 1861–62.			On the Season 1860–61.	On the Season 1861–62.		
	Chests.				Chests.				Chests.			
From 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1862.			75				19				19	
Up to 28th Jan. 1862.			2,071	43,0004			946	4,664			946	4,664
Total Imported.			1,174	37,3384				3,3035				
			915	915								
From 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1862.			1344				164				164	
Up to 28th Jan. 1862.			191	43,000				4,664				
Total Imported.				37,3384				3,187				
				314								
	*45,0734		81				...	*4,683			...	
	*40,0243		79	*40,703			...	*4,168			...	7
	1,000		2	1,081			566	3,135			...	
From 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1862.			...	...			...	...			...	...
Up to 28th Jan. 1862.			...	...			184	7			...	...
Total Exported.			...	1,477			562	7			...	...
				1,484				569				...
				1,703								
				1,125								
				1,683								
				1,168								

Bombay Custom House, 5th February 1862.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

C. HIGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SILVER.

Financial Department, Fort William, the 28th January 1861.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in December 1861, is published for general information :—

	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Govt.	Govt.
	Mercha.	Mercha.	Mercha.
Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	...	5,510,186	22,99,319
Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	4,49,000	3,16,198	5,814
Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.		45,53,491	10,62,963
		...	...

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On returning up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 4th, 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER.....M. SALPOUS, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SIMLA, AND HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £500,000 (FIVE LACS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras.....W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. *Agra* ..... W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. *Cawnpore*... R. E. W. HARE, Esq.
do. *Lahore* ..... HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. *Umritsur* ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. *Hong-kong* ... R. NORIE, Esq.
do. *Shanghai* ... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

THE BANK grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 2s.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland .....
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs 30,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. Accounts of Half Deposits per Monthly Drafts.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *Columbian*.—89 boxes Piece Goods, 742 packages Tin, 41 boxes Gold, 133 bags Suppacca, 2,19 tubs Sugarcandy, 1,200 bags Sugar, 2 boxes Gold and Silverware, 78 boxes Specie, 3 boxes Camphor, 1 case Mace, 22 cases Nutmegs, 37 Boxes Silver, 314 bales Silk 192 packages Old Copper, 117 bundles Old Brass, 9 cases Glass Bangles, 502 boxes Tea, 1 bale Cotton, 1 box Telescope 5 boxes Books, 1 box Cigars, 1 package Baggage, 2 boxes Chintz, 4 b xes Samples, 2 boxes Merchandise, 4 boxes Sundries, 11 packages Empty Bottles.

From Bourbon.

Barque *Bengale*.—Cargo Ballast.

From Sunderland.

Northern Bride.—1,050 tons Coals.

From Glasgow.

Chemer.—Cargo Machinery.

From Mauritius.

Gypti.—Cargo Ballast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 6th February 1862.

For London.

Steamer *Robert Lowe*.—500 bags Rapeseed, 8534 cwt., S. Brustall and Co.

Gibson Craig.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Victoria.—44 cases Olibanum, 93¼ cwt., Hirjee Bhimjy and Co. ; 436 bags Linseed, 654 cwt., Kessow Waga.

Natolia.—60 cases Olibanum, 130½ cwt., Dhurumsy Jeatha.

Vernon.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co. ; 16 packages Coffee, 35 cwt., Gowabhoy Chandoo.

Seafield.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Castelanza.—101 cases Dry Ginger, 134 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha ; 61 cases Dry Ginger, 77¼ cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy ; 25 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Ann Majesty.—424 bags Linseed, 651 cwt., Kessoo Waga ; 2 cases Silk, 10 lbs., W. Watson and Co.

Minerva.—167 bags Saltpetre, 340 maunds 39 seers, Maneck Pandoorung.

For Liverpool.

Rubin.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy ; 225 bags Linseed, 337½ cwt., Nataram Poonjaram.

Pyrrector.—150 bags Country Galls, 187¾ cwt., Dewjee Muckany ; 160 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 230 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Typhoon.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Mornington.—85 bales Wool, 255 cwt., Goculdass Tapshi.

Sesphorus.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., B. and A. Hormusjee.

Clara Wheeler.—480 bags Country Galls, 600 cwt., Jairam Oodaram.

Great City.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Egeria.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Feronia.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nanjee Canjee.

Morina.—90 bundles Malwar Coffee, 45 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Canjee Dewjee.

Herald.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun.

Venetia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Tamerlane.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Cursondass Madowdass ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy ; 600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Nanjeejee ; 994 bags Linseed, 891 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee

Peter Maxwell.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Dyalldess Bunchamull ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhaujee Moranjee.

Star Attitude.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Kessoo Waga ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Damjee Hunsraz ; 18 bags Linseed, 27 cwt., P. Miallee and Co.

Red Jacket.—690 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co. ; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Concordia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

R cord r.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass.

Mindora.—127½ bales Wool, 385 cwt., Soonderdass Moorjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

General Neill.—125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Pekin*.—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Visonjee ; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckneea and Co.

Rutlesnake.—400 bundles Ooplates, 200 cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy

For Calcutta.

Ophir.—Loose Malabar Sandlewood, 91 cwt., Hajee Cadoo Rehmtoola.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	Bombay.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	England.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Hole ...	Bombay.
499	Chenaab, 2 (paddle), Watson ...	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (screw), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	Bombay. (in dock)
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Persian Gulf.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Madras.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ...	River Indus.
225	Falcon, 6 (screw (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Calcutta.
610	Fire Fly, 6 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	G olanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher. 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Haveloc k, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Pickle ...	Scale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
545	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher... ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 16, Foulerton ...	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Boubay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Seleucia, Euphrates.
1903	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(Or eligible "commenced loading.")

For London.

658	Agricola—Marwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
534	Cassiel nas—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
501	Caroline Agnes, Brownstone—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
989	Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
820	Minerva, Merryman.—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
939	Sanfield, Mackay—D. H. Canis & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 28)
891	Vernon, James—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
848	Victoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 8)

For London via Kurrachee.

1112	Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co.	
850	Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1277	Robert Lowe (s), Congston—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l.Jan. 28)

For Mauritius.

1068	Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
990	Cameronian—Leggat & Co.	
936	Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
972	Concordia. Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
519	Earl Dacre, Ewin—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.	
1418	Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
528	James Briant, Lovett—W. Nicol & Co.	
990	Jamesdjee Cursetjee, Foster—E.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "Bengal," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

Weight	Vid Marseilles.		Vid Southampton.	
under	½ ounce.....	Rs. 0 6 0	.....	
,,	½ ,, ... ¾	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0	
,,	¾ ,, ... 1	,, 0 14 0	.....	
,,	1 ,, ... 2	,, 1 0 0	,, 0 8 0	
,,	2 ,, ... ¼	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0	

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SUEZ, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY 1862.

First Quarter ... of the ..... Friday ... 7d. 1h. 2.6m. A. M.
Full Moon ..... Friday ... 14d. 9h. 57.3m. P. M.
Last Quarter ..... Friday ... 21d. 7h. 8.5m. P. M.
New Moon..... Friday ... 28d. 9h. 46.5m. P. M.

Days.	Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	7		6 33	5 55	4 52	4 45	
Sat.	8		6 33	5 55	5 35	5 28	
Sun.	9	6th Sunday after Epiphany	6 33	5 56	7 26	7 28	
Mon.	10		6 33	5 56	8 31	8 39	
Tues.	11		6 32	5 57	9 21	9 33	
Wed.	12		6 31	5 58	9 59	10 16	
Thur.	13		6 31	5 58	10 35	10 53	

Date 6th Feb. Time—4h. 10m. 8s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday, 7th.—Convention of the Peers and Commons in England, 1689.—Christ, Edinburgh, 1859.

Saturday, 8th.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1586.—Earthquake at Guadaloupe, 1843.—Battle of Kooshaub, 1857.

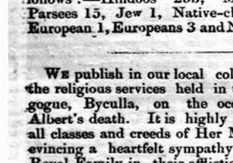
Sunday, 9th.—Treaty of Calcutta, 1757.

Monday 10th.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.—Battle of Sobraon, 1846.

Tuesday, 11th.—Angria taken prisoner, 1756—Sattara taken, 1848.

Wednesday, 12th.—Queen Mary beheaded, 1154.—Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841.

Thursday, 13th.—The English Revolution, 1688.



FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Jan.	CEYLON	31 Jan
FRANCE	5 Jan.	CHINA	14 Jan
MALTA	7 Jan.	SINGAPORE	22 Jan
ALEXANDRIA	8 Jan.	PENANG	24 Jan
SUEZ	19 Jan.	CALCUTTA	29 Jan
ADEN	29 Jan.	MADRAS	1 Feb
MAURITIUS	14 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES	28 Jan
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	31 Jan
AUSTRALIA	Dec.	PERSIA	29 Jan
BANGALORE	31 Jan.	RANGOON	25 Dec

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta and Punjaub of the 29th ultimo, from Kurrachee of the 31st, from Madras of the 1st instant, and from Poona of Wednesday last.

THE steamer *Candia* from Suez anchored at Galle yesterday morning at 7-30. No later news received by her.

MAJOR GENERAL R. W. HONNER, C.B., of Her Majesty's Bombay Army, has been appointed to act as Political Resident at Aden.

WE understand that the formal transfer of North Canara will be made over to the Bombay Government during the present week. Colonel Turner, Acting Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, left Bombay by the steamer *Victoria* in the early part of this week, accompanied by Mr. Hope, Private Secretary to the Governor, to take charge of the district from Colonel Wallace of the Madras Engineers, who has been deputed by the Madras Government for that purpose.

THE health of the town continues to improve there not being nearly so many deaths during the past week as during previous weeks. The official mortuary report for this period shews the number of deaths to be 357, being 29 fewer than the preceding week, but 60 above the average of the past ten years. There have not been so many deaths from cholera as during the previous week, there being 80 deaths from that epidemic. The deaths from fever were lower, being 149; from small-pox 2 and measles one. From diseases of the nervous, vascular, alimentary, urinary, sexual and locomotive systems, there were 19, 1, 25, 45, 1, 2 and 1 deaths respectively. There were 26 deaths from cachexy and debility, two from leprosy and one from dropsy. The casualties from accidents and violence amounted to two. In order of caste, the deaths may be classed as follows:—Hindoos 253, Mahomedans 73, Parsees 15, Jew 1, Native-christians 9, Indo-European 1, Europeans 3 and Negro-Africans 2.

WE publish in our local columns a report of the religious services held in the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, on the occasion of Prince Albert's death. It is highly gratifying to see all classes and creeds of Her Majesty's subjects evincing a heartfelt sympathy for Her and the Royal Family in their affliction; and it seems right that the public organs should be the medium of making generally known the sympathy and loyalty of these different classes and creeds. The same sympathy and loyalty are presented under different aspects by the different sections of the community, and in whatever aspect they appear, they are entitled to our respect. It could not be but that the wealthy, influential and loyal section of Her Majesty's subjects, of which the venerable, public-spirited, and benevolent David Sassoon is the head, should share in the general grief for Prince Albert's death, the general sympathy for the Royal Family, and the general anxiety for Her Gracious Majesty. The Jewish community, of which David Sassoon is the patriarch, has gone into mourning, and has offered its united prayers that divine consolation may be afforded to Her Majesty and the Royal children in their affliction. The sentiments of that community on this occasion may be learned from the report given in our local columns.

KURRACHEE, 31*st January*, 1862.—Our station is remarkably quiet in these days—in perfect possession of "Arcadian peacefulness, after the visions of Rochester." As soon as the mourning for the lamented death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort is over, the Gentlemen Amateurs of the uncovenanted service, I am informed, intend making their appearance on the Kurrachee Boards in one of Shakespear's plays. There is one among them who is a capital performer, his name is Thomas Smith, and a merrier fellow I never came across; he is what Mrs. Gore would call the very impersonation of a practical joke;—a perfect figure of fun! The "farce" appears to be his forte, they ought therefore to conclude their performance with a "side-splitting" piece, if they wish Tom Smith to "shine" on the Boards.

A very silly letter headed "Wholesale Poisoning" and signed *Observer*, appears in a local paper, stating that the contractor for the supply of bread to the European Troops at Hydrabad, has been detected in trying to poison the men! This is a downright untruth, and *Observer* deserves to have the cat o' nine tails applied to his back for publishing what he knows to be false. The contractor alluded to, from all accounts, is a good, honest, and straightforward individual, and is held in the highest estimation by the authorities at Hydrabad. It was a man in his employ who was detected a short time back in tampering with a portion of the yeast and flour in the Bakery. The rascal had a misunderstanding it appears with his master, and thought he could not do better than pay him off by spoiling the bread supplied to the Troops, which, according to the Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has always been of the most unexceptionable quality; but the fellow did the thing so clumsily, that it was discovered at once by the dough assuming a dirty blue color on being mixed. The contractor on detecting the man immediately reported him to Lieut. Clements, who after investigating the matter himself, made him over to the Civil authorities, and it is to be hoped that Captain Widdicombe, the Assistant Judicial Magistrate at Hydrabad, who is trying the villain, will punish him according to his deserts.

"A NEW broom sweeps clean:" this is the rule. No rule, however, without its exception, and the exception proves the rule. To the above rule, "New Broom," who spoke in our paper of Tuesday as one having authority, and not as a superficial brush, may or may not be the exception. He has only *told* us what he can do: he is now requested to *show* us what he can do.

He says:—"My curiosity has occasionally led me through the lowest slums of Westminster, the Mint, Whitechapel, &c. &c., but upon my honor I never saw anything in the shape of dirt making the slightest approach to the deadly looking places, which you meet with every where in this neat little sweet isle of Bombay, especially when you wander a few yards away from the public roads. What a whited sepulchre it is to those who are compelled as I am to see the rottenness that exists behind the scenes. *Why, Sir, if you had had the courtesy to ask me to accompany you, I could have taken you to dozens of places, a few yards from public roads, where you might have waded knee deep in stuff unmentionable, which has been alternately accumulating and soaking into the ground for generations, and where you can thrust a stick into the ground to the depth of six or seven feet easily with one hand.*"

The passage which we have italicized is the one in which our spick-and-span "New Broom" tells us what he can do. We beg now in the most courteous manner to request that he will allow us the pleasure to accompany him to the "dozens" or any number of places where we "may wade knee deep in stuff unmentionable." The term *pleasure* may be considered rather equivocal when used to describe the effect of wading knee deep in stuff unmentionable; but the pleasure we anticipate is that of following a "New Broom," and of seeing what a "New Broom" can do. We anticipate, moreover, much pleasure ourselves, and trust that it will afford some to "New Broom," to be instrumental in removing the "stuff unmentionable," "the rottenness that exists behind the scenes," that must pollute the air and sicken the inhabitants of "the deadly looking places" where they are found. We trust, then, that "New Broom" will do us the honor to comply with our request, and to name the time and place for our waiting upon him for the purpose mentioned. We shall only add, that a note addressed to the "Editor" or "Manager" of the *Gazette* will find us ready to obey the call, and to have another "wade knee deep in stuff unmentionable." If "New Broom," in a public spirited manner, will lend his valuable assistance to a working broom like ourselves, we shall unitedly be useful and ornamental to the Municipality.

Our correspondent says that, in our article to which he refers, we "passed a high eulogium" and "at the same time a sentence of condemnation." Now, our article contained neither eulogium nor condemnation. We desired to make ourselves acquainted with the sanitary condition of the city, as the hot season is approaching, which we fear will be a very sickly one in the city. With this view we sought an opportunity of accompanying, in his usual rounds, one whom the whole city regards as an energetic and efficient sanitary officer. We carefully observed everything as we passed along, but did not make as if we were taking notes; and the officer referred to had no reason to think

"A chiel is wi' me takin notes,
An' faith, he'll prent 'em."

Well, from the remonstrances which we heard addressed by the officer in question to the men under his authority and to the residents in the filthy localities through which we passed, we became satisfied of the very peculiar, and discouraging difficulties with which a faithful sanitary officer, possessing a deep sense of his responsibilities, has to contend in this city. These difficulties forced themselves upon our notice; and our inference from them related exclusively to the necessity which we saw to exist for the enactment of strict and severe sanitary regulations by the Municipal authorities. Our correspondent touches these difficulties when he asks the questions:—How is it that such dens and pits and heaps of filth have been allowed to accumulate and stagnate without any one being cognizant of the fact up to this time, and that all at once the grand discovery is made that we are living in a cesspool, and in the midst of corruption and dead men's bones?" and "How could the Deputy Commissioner of Police allow you to state, that before every house were heaps of putrifying vegetable and animal matter, and of night-soil, with any quantity of dead rats in every stage of decomposition: did it never occur to you, Sir, that the aforesaid gentleman long ago undertook to clear away such unpleasant and unwholesome things"? Here then, are the two great difficulties against which our sanitary officers have to contend—native prejudices and native filthiness. "The bone den near the Roman Catholic Chapel at Girgaum," says our correspondent, "has existed for two years to my knowledge." The bone den to which we referred is at Sonapore, not at Girgaum. No individual Commissioner has the power to order its removal. Have the Municipal Commissioners as a body that power? Such an order, if made without any complaint on the part of the residents in the vicinity, would be regarded as persecution, and rouse the whole Roman Catholic population. We are inclined to think that in a matter of this kind some action is required on the part of the Worshipful Bench of Justices. Then, with regard to the filthy habits of the natives: we learned for a fact that no amount of the most diligent supervision on the part of the sanitary officers can successfully contend against the effects of these habits—against the filthy practices of the inhabitants. Streets that had been thoroughly swept and washed within a reasonable and proper time, say twenty-four hours, were filled with the filth above mentioned, by the residents throwing offals and night-soil out of their windows. No sooner have the scavengers passed through the streets and done their work, than they have it all to do over again, through the abominable practices of the residents. Unless, therefore, there are strict and severe regulations enacted by the authorities and enforced by the executive of the Municipality, we see no means of preventing the filthiness of the cross streets and lanes of the city. This filthiness does not prove that the sanitary officers and their employés do not do their duty: it proves simply the existence of the filthiest practices on the part of the citizens and the necessity of severe regulations to put down these practices.

Our correspondent writes under the impression that the "revelations" were made by the Deputy Commissioner of the Police, or that he "allowed us to state" the things which we mentioned. Both of these impressions are wholly incorrect. Had it been with either of the other Commissioners that we made the round, we should have stated in the same way the result of our observations. It is not the case that the other Commissioners "are made to sing very small" in the remarks which we made. We made no reference to any of the Commissioners, except to state that it was in company with one of them, the one whom it happened to be most convenient to ourselves to accompany, that we made the round of the city. Although the two last paragraphs of our correspondent's letter contain assertions that are gratuitous and uncalled for, we have no hesitation in saying, that we shall sing Iopeans in praise of any Commissioner who really cleanses our dirty streets. It is an important work—one on which the health and life of multitudes depend. No man will deserve greater praise from the community than he who removes the sources of pestilence and death from the midst of our crowded population. "New Broom" will come in for a large share of this praise, if he will comply with our request, and show us the places where we may "wade knee deep in stuff unmentionable." We promise to make a representation on the subject of these places, as soon as we know their whereabouts, which shall make the ears of all three Commissioners to tingle.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

CONTRACTS FOR REPAIRS OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND ALL ORDINARY PUBLIC WORKS.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, Jan* 29.)

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal, to the Superintending Engineers,—(Fort William, the 22nd January 1862.)

SIR,—Under instructions from Government, I have the honor to request that arrangements may be made for introducing a system of Contracts for executing the repairs of all Government Buildings and all ordinary Public Works at and near to the principal Stations of your Circle.

In order to promote this scheme, I request that you will select the Stations at which you think Contractors would be likely to come forward, and where afterwards, if not at first, there would be a competition sufficient to secure the system working well.

It will be expedient to frame the Contracts on the basis of Schedule rates, and the Agreements might be made for one year certain; leaving it optional with the Contractors to continue the Contracts at the same Schedule rates for an additional period of one or two years.

The Contracts to be first made should take effect from the 1st May 1862.

2. After determining the Stations, the first steps will be for the Executive Engineer to prepare a correct list of all the several descriptions of work that may possibly be required in the repairs of buildings and in the construction of ordinary works, affixing to the items the fair local rate for each description of work.

A corresponding Specification of each description of work should be prepared.

A Statement should also be prepared, shewing, as near as can be estimated, the quantity of work of each description annually required. This Statement would be for information only, and not as binding the Government in any way.

3. Tenders should then be invited in the most public manner possible, advantage being taken of the Presidency and local papers, notices being also affixed in the most public places of the several Stations; copies of the Schedule of works and of the Specifications should be open to inspection at the Offices of the Chief Engineer, of the Superintending Engineer, and of the Executive Engineers, for at least one month before the date for receiving Tenders, which should not be later than the 1st of April next.

4. Tenders should state the rate per cent at which Contractors may be willing to undertake the work either above or below the Executive Engineer's Schedule taken as a whole: separate rates per cent. will not be allowed for separate items of work.

It will be discretional for Superintending Engineers to separate the items of the Schedule, and to call for two or more separate Tenders for any one Station and the vicinity, say within a circle of nine miles. Superintending Engineers are requested, at as early a date as practicable, to report to the Chief Engineer the maximum rate at which they recommend that Tenders should be accepted. Upon this report orders will be communicated, and the rate to be fixed, the lowest Tender might be accepted by the Superintending Engineer without further reference.

5. As one of the conditions, adequate security should be required for faithful performance of Contracts payments for work done might be made on half-monthly Bills, to be paid within one week. Certain limits might be fixed, ruling the maximum quantity of work of each kind which the Contractor can be called upon to execute within a given time, and also the minimum rate of progress to be made. The Superintending Engineer's decision on all points should be final.

6. The satisfactory introduction of this system will depend mostly upon Departmental Officers being fully up to their work, so as to be able to specify it with accuracy, and to give proper working drawings when required.

Much also will depend on the Departmental Officers laying out the works accurately, and measuring the works in progress with regularity.

The goodness of the materials, and of the work, will depend entirely upon the practical knowledge and vigilance—their responsibilities will not be lessened but, in the matter of Accounts, the work and troubles of the Department should be very much diminished.

7. The introduction of the Contract system will stimulate industry and steady enterprise, and afford an opening to experienced practical men. The Government desires very much to see the plan, herein sketched out, well on foot, and its progress and development will be watched with interest.

Local News.

THE following is a programme of the Music to be played by the Band of the 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry:—

MARCH, "Will you no come back again"	
QUADRILLE, "Musen"	*Strauss.*
SELECTION, "La Gazza Ladra"	*Rossini.*
WALTZ, "Bianca"	*Laurent.*
SONG, "Rovers, Rulers of the Sea"	*Balfe.*
GALOP, "Jubel"	*Kuhner.*

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Pekin*, W. Soames, Captain, which leaves our harbour this day for China, &c., carries on board 326 chests Malwa Opium and the following passengers:—

For Calcutta—Mr. Robert Davie, and for Penang 1 Native.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

5th February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Maximal Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 24 hours	Calcutta.....	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	2	43	P.	591	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours	Calcutta.....	Max	32	6	P.	647	N. W. P.
		Min	4	22	P.	648	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	18	31	P.	853	W. C.
		Min.		45	P.N	646	W. C.
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	5	21	P.	669	N. W. C.
		Min.	2	10	P.	632	N. W. C.

SERVICES IN THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, ON THE JEWISH SABBATH. 1ST FEB.

In Connection with the Death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Bishop, before offering the Prayer that follows, said:—

"Behold the days of bitterness that have lately come upon us on account of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince Consort of our Most Gracious Lady Queen Victoria, who was for our help and good, and was a shelter and a shield to all that are under Her Majesty's dominion. We are extremely sorry for it, and our sweetness (joy) is changed into bitterness (sorrow). And it is impossible to describe here the grief of Her Majesty caused by the death of Her Consort in the days of her delight, and that of Her children who are left to mourning in the days of their youth. It is therefore our duty to sympathize with them and to pray to the Supreme King of Kings, the Blessed Holy One, that he in his mercy and grace may comfort Her and Her children, and turn their mourning into joy.

PRAYER FOR THE CONSOLATION OF HER MAJESTY.

O Eternal refuge, the upright Judge and the true and faithful Advocate; in whose hands is the life of all living creatures and spirit of mankind; thou art a true Judge and thy works are just and upright; who can say, what doest thou We approach thee with a broken heart and a humble spirit, that thou mayest have mercy upon our Most Gracious Lady Queen Victoria. And may thou in thy abundant loving kindness console her and her children in their mourning and sorrow, brought upon them by the death of His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Assist them in the time of trouble, and be unto them a Shield and an Armour. Establish the throne of Her Majesty in mercy and kindness, that the Gentiles may come to her light and Kings to the brightness of her rising. And grant that her sun may no more go down, neither may her moon withdraw itself;—be thou her everlasting light, and may the days of her mourning be ended. May the youngest of her sons become a thousand and the small one a strong nation. Comfort thou them as one whom his mother comforteth; remove from them all kinds of disease and be always with them. And suppress the Gentiles under them and nations under their feet. Clothe them with the garments of salvation and the robe of righteousness and prolong their days. And O Lord; pour on the house of Judah and on the inhabitants of Jerusalem the spirit of love and mercy, and redeem them with an everlasting redemption. May such be his will. Amen.

He who dispenseth salvation unto kings, and dominion unto princes: whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, who delivered his servant David from the destructive sword: who maketh a way in the sea, and a path through the mighty waters; may he bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt, and highly aggrandize our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and all the Royal Family. May the Supreme King of Kings, through his infinite mercy preserve her and grant to her life and deliver her from all manner of trouble and danger. May the Supreme King of Kings, through his infinite mercy, incline her heart, and the hearts of her Counsellors and Nobles, with benevolence towards us, and all our Israelitish brethren. In her days, and in ours, may Judah be saved, and Israel dwell in safety, and may the Redeemer come unto Sion. O that this may be his gracious will! and let us say, Amen.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Sadasew Yeswunt, a mehta in the service of Luxumon Dhacksett; Nowrojee Burjorjee, a Parsee priest; date of petitions filed, 21st January 1862.

Aga Mahomed Husson Sheerazee, a horse dealer; date of petition filed, 24th January 1862.

Mahomed Adum, Ajum Adum, Beebeebae Ghachun, and Tarr Sullamon, the first three Insolvents are dealers in fowls, and the last is a dealer in vegetables; date of petitions filed, 25th January 1862.

Jugonnath Mowjee, formerly a mehta in the service of one late Kellabhoy Pranjiwan Pacha; date of petition filed, 28th January 1862.

Hayathbee, woman, a courtezan; date of petition filed, 30th January 1862.

Muccoondrao Juggonath, carrying on business in the name of Megjee Parpia, as wool merchant; Fuckeerbhai Shaik Ahmed and Mullickbhai Shaik Ahmed, buggy drivers; Woomerkhan Hussonkhan, unemployed; Peerun Cusban, a courtezan; Coostnajee Ragoo Dewcurn, lately a dealer in firewood; Sittaram Witthul, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company; Ragoo Manick and Sooltan Ragoo, water carriers; date of petitions filed, 3rd February 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Fuckeerbhai Shaik Ahmed and Mullickbhai Shaik Ahmed,—3rd Monday in February instant, at 11 o'clock.

Hayathee Cusban, Aga Mahomed Husson Sheerazee, Lourence Antonio de Rozario, Charles Briggs, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Sadasew Yeswunt, Woomerkhan Hussonkhan, Sittaram Witthul, Coostnajee Ragoo Dewcurn, Shuja Mahomed Rhumjee, and Moolna Goolam Hossen Hassonally,—1st Monday in March next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their Debts, Estates, and Effects in my Office. Opposing Creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my Office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 4th day of February 1862.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Cause for Trial Thisday 1862.

83. Jadoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz, *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another (part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Eighth day, February 6th, 1862.
(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. Cursondass Mooljee and another.

Mr. Bayley with *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis for the defendants.

Their Lordships took their seats on the bench soon after eleven o'clock.

Mr. Anstey read translations from the published writings of the Plaintiff.

Examination of the defendant Cursondass Mooljee was then resumed by Mr. Anstey. He stated that those passages, just read, were published subsequently to the alleged libel; and from what he knew of the feelings of the members of his sect he believed that they would understand them in a manner that would be injurious to their morals. He did not think that plaintiff's power or influence would be injured by any thing that is during the present controversy. There was dissatisfaction among the sect previous to his controversy; the plaintiff and other Maharajas had been blamed for their conduct. Here Mr. Anstey placed in the witness's hands a paper, which witness stated that he had seen before and that it was issued by the plaintiff, before the publication of the alleged libel.

Mr. Anstey continued to read from the paper in which the plaintiff rebuked his followers for not supporting his publication, and urging on them to put down their names as subscribers to the Magazine.

Examination continued.—Witness understood by the bad company alluded to in the paper that the term was applied to the reformers. The *Vyshnov Punch* is still by some Vyshnus and is patronised by the Maharaj. [Mr. Anstey read from an official translation of the above publication in which it was stated that a meeting had been held by order of the plaintiff.] At that meeting there was an attempt made to put him (defendant) out of caste, which however failed. They also tried to prevent Vyshnus from subscribing to his paper. Heard that from a Vyshnuv who was present, and who informed him of what took place. He first heard of this action in April last through an intimation he received from the Plaintiff's Attorney. He also received a letter demanding an apology, witness had replied to that letter in an article in his paper, the *Satya Prakash*. The tyranny of the Maharajas enforced the compliance of the Vyshnuvs to their orders. The Vyshnuvs must visit the temple once every day. Witness had seen the Maharaj place his feet on the breasts of dying men. This was said to be done to relieve the dying from the effects of their sins. For that service the Maharaj receives a fee, which fee is estimated according to the means of the parties. From his own knowledge the fees varied from five to a thousand rupees. The general character of the Maharajas, as held by the Vyshnuv sect, was that of debauchers. The plaintiff was looked upon in that light. He meant that he bore the reputation of being an adulterer, and that he had borne that character for the last ten years to the knowledge of the witness. The consequence of these practices had led the effect of causing a great deal of scandal amongst the sect: from the knowledge of the witness maidens and wives had been offered or dedicated in virtue of the religion, and it had given occasion to bad practices. Those practices were considered to be meritorious by the sectaries, or by some portion of them that were the most subservient to the Maharajas. Witness's faith first became doubtful principally through his study of the Commentary of Goculnathjee on a work of Wallabhacharya and that he was led to embrace the reform views, which he had since promulgated. He would have published those views before if he had felt the same convictions, notwithstanding the fear of being turned into a dog. It was the belief among the vulgar, especially the females of the sect, that there was no harm in their having carnal intercourse with persons that they believed to be their gods, and that it was not only harmless, but that it was conducive to their future salvation. Witness could not believe, himself, that there was any authority for this belief, until he saw it in the commentary alluded to. The Maharaj is considered to be more than a god, for if the Maharaj gets angry with any one, god cannot save him from the displeasure of the Maharaj, but the Maharaj can save people from the god's displeasure. Any *gooroo* who displeases the Maharaj can be turned into a "sichana," a bird or animal; that was the belief of the sectaries.

Mr. Anstey here tendered a large file of printed papers, which he wished to put in, as showing the controversy that had taken place previously.

Mr. Bayley objected to the papers being received in evidence.

Mr. Anstey replied.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—Show them to the witness (shown to witness.)

Witness continued.—The papers consisted of newspapers, pamphlets and hand bills, that had been published at different times extending from the years 1855 to 1859. The purport of them was to show that the Maharaj committed adultery. He meant that they gave expression to the same views as those expressed by himself in the alleged libel. He saw them as they came out and read them. They all appeared before the libel, and were generally circulated and read. He was able to state this from his own knowledge and recollection. When witness read them he believed them to be true. They did influence his mind to some extent.

The Court ruled that the documents were admissible.

Mr. Anstey then proceeded to read a number of extracts from those papers just put in, which denounced the mal-practises of the Maharajas, and exposed scenes of great licentiousness and profligracy.

Witness continued.—Those papers just put in are only some among many.

By the Court.—Witness was not the writer of any of those articles.

By Mr. Anstey.—The Vishnuvs were prevented for eight days from performing their devotions, because they would not sign a document tendered to them for signature, being a memorial to government, to exempt the Maharajas from attending courts of justice. The temples were closed as a punishment to the sectaries. This document was also intended as a means to excommunicate the witness from his sect, but that they failed to effect that object. They had given up the object of appealing to the Legislative Council to exempt the Maharajas from appearing in courts of justice, but the people were still opposed to the Maharajas going into courts of justice. Some females touch the feet of the Maharaj, when the Maharaj presses the hand of the women it is understood that he wishes to enjoy them; and to handle their breasts; they then went into the zenana or private rooms of the Maharajas, where they were followed by the Maharaj after their duties were over in the temple. He had seen the managers of the Maharaj give the water he had bathed in to the people to drink, and had seen the Vishnuvs eat the leavings of the Maharaj. When the Maharaj walked in the streets he was attended by some of his male and female followers.

At this stage of the proceedings a large number of printed documents with their translations were put in and identified by the witness, and marked by the Prothonotary.

Mr. Bayley said that he was quite prepared to go on with the cross-examination of the witness, but he thought perhaps he might want his memory refreshed as he had been a long while under examination.

The Chief Justice said that it would be advisible to adjourn as the witness had been a long while under examination.

The Court then adjourned at ten minutes to five o'clock until this (Friday) morning.

THE LATE LADY CANNING.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 23.)

This year has been sadly conspicuous from the deaths of men who by their great services to the State had become public property, and the loss of whom has been justly considered as the loss of the nation.

It is not usual to pay a tribute at their decease to persons who, having led a private life, were only known and appreciated by a circle of relations and friends. The lady, however, concerning whose premature death in a distant country on the eve of a joyous and triumphant return, we elsewhere give details, was for the last six years placed in a sphere where she had an influence far above that which can usually be exercised by women.

Lady Canning's beauty, when she left England, was great, and of a peculiar kind, and her refinement of thought and feeling was reflected in her manner—gentle and gracious, self-possessed and dignified. Never was a masculine mind more clothed with feminine charm. In her face there was that earnest look which is often seen in those who have thought much of death without fearing its approach.

Her accomplishments were varied, and her love of art not only made her a distinguished artist, but embellished all the accompaniments of her life, and imparted a singularly graphic character to her correspondence, and to her descriptions of scenery, persons, and events.

She professed little, and what she performed was kept in the shade. She was chiefly to be judged by her influence upon others—the grasp of her intellect was only appreciated by those who had opportunities of judging of its power when called forth. To such there was something remarkable in her intelligence—it seemed as a gift to lead her straight to truth in all things. With the simplicity of a child, she brought her mind to bear upon any subject she thought it right or useful to others that she should understand, learning willingly any lesson set before her.

Continuously engaged in charitable pursuits, she was never misled by the representations of individuals. At once patient and discerning, she picked out the grains of truth and struck her own just average. She always appeared to feel that there was work for her to do, and that she must seek out truth in order to do it well.

She was a fit companion for her husband in their hour of trial. Her calm and steady courage, her accurate perceptions of duty, her gentle patience under abuse and calumny, must have greatly helped to keep him in that frame of mind so essential to bear him through their prolonged agony of peril.

She was a staff to lean upon to all who came within reach of her aff ction. Beautiful and prosperous as she was, all worldly temptations seemed to pass her by like evil things that must not approach a pure and holy nature, and there was that about her which disarmed worldly malevolence and softened selfish harshness. She was a rare instance of a woman admired without being envied, and reverenced without being feared. She was, in truth,—

"A perfect woman, nobly planned.
"To warn, to comfort, and command."

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

We believe that the whole of the gentlemen to whom the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has offered seats in his Council have accepted the honorable distinction. The names will most probably be *gazetted* this morning, and the first meeting be opened on Saturday next. —*Hurkaru, January* 29.

It is understood that the Cash Balances have attained a higher figure at this moment than at any previous period, amounting as it is said they do to something like 18 millions sterling.—*Id.*

We are truly glad to say, that the Landholders' and Commercial Association have elected as their President for the ensuing year, Mr. Alexander Walker, of the firm of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., than whom a better selection could not have been made from the ranks of the Mercantile community. They have been equally fortunate in their choice of a Vice-President, in the person of Mr. D. C. Mackay, whose capacity and knowledge of Indian affairs, leave him with few rivals in the country.—*Id.*

Baboo Rampersaud Roy is to be the fourth native member of the Bengal Council. Mr. Macpherson will be the Secretary of the Council; and Mr. Grant has had some little difficulties about the acceptance of the honour proffered them, on the part of two of the European gentlemen nominated.—*Englishman, January* 29.

The *Champion of the Seas* leaves her moorings this morning for Mud Point, where she will await the arrival of the 1st battalion of the 6th Royals, which will be embarked from Barrackpore in flats for conveyance to her there. The following is the list of officers embarking with them:—

Lieut.-Col. Robertson; Captains Unwin; Fielding; Powell and Arbuckle; Lieutenants Saunders; Cockburn; Simpson; Gandy; Gifford; Wilson; Hopkins; Cotter; and McKenon; Ensigns Collis; Neild; Grant; Teevan; Hebeler; and Granville; Quarter Master Maloney; Surgeon Cahill; Assist. Surgeon Hillman; 474 men, 9 women, 20 children, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment; and 5 European millitary convicts.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

We hear from Secunderabad that the 10th M. N. I., which has been at that Station since May 1858, has received telegraphic orders to proceed with the least practicable delay to Jubbulpoor.—*Times, Feb.* 1.

Two Regiments of Native Infantry have been ordered from Vellore to Bangalore to replace the 48th and 50th Regiments about to be disbanded—the force at Vellore will thus be reduced to a detail of European Artillery Veterans and one Regiment of Native Infantry.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Commander-in-Chief was to leave Peshawur on the 29th or 30th, for Mooltan, via Derajat and returns thence to join his Camp at Lahore.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb* 1.

We hear from Peshawur that the health of the Troops in that station is good, the cold being intense. Indeed reports of the severity of the present winter reach us from all quarters across the Sutlej, and the snow line is said to be good 1000 feet lower on the Mountain ranges than it has been for many years past. It has fallen on the Dola range just above Shahpoor at the head of the Baree Doab.—*Id.*

CEYLON.

SUMMARY.

(*From the Colombo Ocerlan d Observer, Jan.* 30.)

COLOMBO, *30th January*, 1862.—Until within the last few days the weather remained favourable for drying and shipping operations, and the export of Coffee has been on a large scale—no fewer than seven ships having sailed, all for London, taking away 41,602 Cwts. Plantation,

PAPER CURRENCY.

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 3rd January 1862.

Read again the undermentioned papers relative to the transfer to the Bank of Bengal of the business at present performed in the General Treasury, Fort William, and the issue of Government Paper Currency Notes under Act XIX. of 1861:—

Financial Resolution, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the Judges of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, No. 10709, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the Managers of the Service Funds, Calcutta, No. 10633, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the Solicitor to Government, No. 10631, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the Administrator General of Bengal, No. 10630, dated 22nd August 1861.

Letter to the Director of the Bank of Bengal, No. 10632, dated 22nd August 1861.

Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, dated 26th September 1861.

Letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court, dated 10th September 1861.

Letter from the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, No. 1821, dated 12th September 1861.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 592, dated 26th October, 1861.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bengal Civil Fund, dated 1st November 1861.

Financial Resolution, No. 13779, dated 8th November 1861.

Read also letter from the Administrator General of Bengal, dated 9th December 1861.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the twelve months' notice given to the Bank of Bengal, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1839, will expire on the 10th February 1862, and that it has been declared by Section I. of Act XIX. of 1861, that Section XXXI. of Act VI. of 1839, so far as it authorizes the Bank to issue Promissory Notes payable on demand, is repealed from and after the first day of March 1862.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine without delay what steps shall be taken for the introduction of the Government Paper Currency in Bengal.

It also has to be considered,

1*st*.—On what date the transfer of the business at present performed in the General Treasury shall be made to the Bank of Bengal, under the provisions of Clause 1 and 2 of the Agreement with the said Bank, in order that the Notification provided for in Clause 20 of the Agreement may be issued.

2*ndly*.—When and in what manner the Cash Balances shall be made over to the Bank, and

3*rdly*.—What steps are necessary for carrying out the orders contained in the Resolution passed in this Department on the 22nd August last, in respect to the conduct of the business of the Sub-Treasurer's Office generally by the Bank, and the accounts to be rendered by the Bank.

With respect to the introduction of the Government Paper Currency, His Excellency in Council directs that a set of Rules for the conduct of business, in conformity with Clauses 6 to 18 of the Agreement with the Bank, be drawn up in consultation with the Officiating Mint Master and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, and that a suitable Establishment be provided for the purpose of assisting the Officiating Mint Master in the Management of the Paper Currency.

As regards the transfer of the Treasury business to the Bank, His Excellency in Council observes, with reference to the first point mentioned above, that it is provided by Clause 20 of the Agreement with the Bank that the provisions of the Agreement shall come into operation from after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by Notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* within six calendar months from the date of the Agreement, (viz., the 26th September 1861), and His Excellency in Council resolves that from and after the 1st day of March 1862 the business referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Resolution of the 22nd August last, shall be conducted by the Bank in the manner stated therein.

In regard to the several Departments of the Sub-Treasurer's Office, His Excellency in Council is pleased to pass the following orders :—

No. 1. *Government Savings Bank.*

This Department will be made over by the Sub-Treasurer to the Accountant General to the Government of India.

No. 2. *Securities deposited by and belonging to Officers of Government on which the Sub-Treasurer draws and remits interest.*

These Securities will be transferred to the Bank leaving the Directors of the Bank to submit for consideration the question mooted in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Resolution of the 22nd August last relative to an extra remuneration to the Bank on account of the said securities.

No. 3. *The Custody in Deposit and Credit of the Assets of Deserters, deceased Officers and Soldiers, (both in Cash and Articles deposited) and the preparation of the Accounts and periodical Statements connected therewith.*

This duty will be transferred to the Presidency Pay Master in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of the Resolution of the 22nd August, on the understanding that the action of the Presidency Pay Master will commence from the date of transfer, the previous accounts being made over to the Accountant General to the Government of India, to whom all references regarding past transactions will be made by the Presidency Pay Master.

No. 4. *The Counter-stamp Department.*

This Department will, as provided in the Resolution, be made over to the Civil Pay Master.

No. 5. *The Deposits of the Supreme Court.*

The Judges of the Supreme Court having agreed to the transfer of these Deposits of the Bank, provided the Security of the State is not withdrawn, and no additional expense is occasioned, the Governor General in Council directs that the Directors of the Bank be requested, with respect to this and all the other *quasi* Governmental accounts transferred to the Bank with the Treasury business, to waive its usual Commission on sale or purchase of Capital Stock, and only retain the ½ per cent Commission on drawing interest of Securities lodged with the Bank.

No. 6. *The Deposits and Accounts of the different Service Funds.*

The subject of these deposits and accounts will be separately disposed of.

No. 7. *Records, Accounts, and Vouchers of the General Treasury.*

These will be made over to the Accountant General to the Government of India.

No. 8. *The acceptance of Bills not payable at sight and payment of sight Bills without acceptance, issue of supply Bills, and of the Land Revenue, Public Service and Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts.*

These duties will be distributed between the Bank of Bengal and the Civil Pay Master, in the manner laid down in the Resolution of 22nd August last.

No. 9. *The Deposits of Educational, Nizamut and other Funds on which the Sub-Treasurer draws and remits interest and the private accumulations of assets in Government Securities under orders of the respective authorities.*

The orders passed in regard to deposits of the Supreme Court (No. 5,) apply to the deposits of Educational, Nizamut and other Funds.

No. 10. *The Deposits of the Administrator General and Official Trustee and the receipt of his remittances to England.*

These deposits, &c., His Excellency in Council observes, are some of those *quasi* Governmental accounts to which the orders relative to the deposits of the Supreme Court (No. 5,) apply.

No. 11. *The custody of State Jewels and of Copper Coins remitted by the Secretary of State.*

The custody of State Jewels will rest with the Mint Master, and that of Copper Coins remitted by the Secretary of State with the Bank. The Copper Coins are at present unsorted in their original packages arranged cargo by cargo. The packages will be taken over by the Bank, but may remain at the Treasury vault for the present, unless the Directors of the Bank desire to remove them and examine their contents. Practically, they will remain where they are, and the Bank will credit the Government of India with the invoice value of the Copper Coins, but if on opening any package to send Copper Coins to any District Treasuries any mistake be discovered in the Invoice, as the package will never have been, though nominally, out of the custody of Government, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to sanction the Bank's being credited with any proved deficiency.

No. 12. *The Deposits of the General Post Office.*

The Bank having declined to cash the halves of Bank Notes which constitute these deposits, in order that the value may be held in deposit, the halves of the Bank Notes in question will be transferred to the Bank for the purpose of being disposed of in any way the Directors of the Bank may determine.

No. 13. *The remittance and despatch of Bullion.*

This business will be performed by the Bank under orders of the Civil Pay Master, the cost being charged against the Government in contingent bills to be passed by the Civil Pay Master.

No. 14. *Custody and Credit of remittances from the District Treasuries.*

The orders passed above in regard to Department No. 13, will apply to this Department also.

No. 15. *The Account and Correspondence Department of the General Treasury* will be transferred to the Accountant General to the Government of India.

No. 16. *Bonds of Indemnity, Emigration Bonds, and Guarantees Title Deeds of Government Conveyance; Port Mar bro' Bonds, Servants' deposits, and Emigrants' deposits and Soldiers' Treasury Notes* will also be transferred to the Accountant General.

No. 17. *The Cash Balance of the General Treasury* will be made over to the Bank. But so much of the actual specie as may require to be lodged with the Issue Department of the Mint in exchange for Currency Notes will remain for the present at the Treasury, the rest of the Cash Balance being removed to the Bank. The Treasury vault will then be transferred to the custody of the Mint Master.

With respect to the third point, nothing more appears to be necessary than to direct the Accountant General in communication with the Bank to carry out the views expressed in the Resolution of the 22nd August.

Adverting to paragraph 43 of the Resolution of the 22nd August, His Excellency in Council observes that two questions were referred to the Advocate-General for opinion, *viz*:—

1*st*.—How far the literal construction of the Contracts with Railway Companies may be affected by the abolition of the General Treasury.

2*nd*.—The necessity for some provision for the substitution of the Officers of the Bank of Bengal in the place of the Sub-Treasurer as Special Assessors and Collectors of Income Tax duty upon all sums liable thereto which may be paid from the Bank.

As regards the first question, His Excellency in Council agrees with the Advocate-General in thinking that the operation of the Railway Company will not be at all affected by the substitution of the Bank of Bengal for the present General Treasury of Calcutta. His Excellency in Council thinks it will be sufficient for the purpose of meeting the provisions of the Contracts according to their true legal construction, that an order be passed and published to the effect that the Treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council and of Her Majesty's Government shall, from and after the 1st of March 1862, be established at the Bank of Bengal, and that all payments to be made by or to the Secretary of State in Council, or the Government of India, or the Government of Bengal, at the Treasury of the East India Company, or of the Secretary of State in Council, or of the Government at Fort William, shall and may be henceforth made at the said Bank of Bengal.

As the payments of interest is on Government Securities are to be extended to the Bank of Bengal, and as such interest is expressed to be payable at the General Treasury at Fort William, and as it may be questioned whether that expression does not imply a separate Government Establishment called the General Treasury, and whether it would be legally satisfied by the appointment of an Agency at a Bank for the purposes of a Treasury, His Excellency in Council thinks it will be preferable to provide by Legislative Act for such payments being made at the Bank of Bengal as long as its Agreement with the Government should remain in force.

With respect to the Second question the Governor General in Council observes that under the Income Tax Act, the Officers of the Bank of Bengal by whom payments are made on account of the Government under the new arrangement, can scarcely be deemed "authorities in charge of Public Treasury" within the meaning of Section XXVI., although "authorized to pay the interest on any security of the Government of India, &c.," and consequently they will not become Ex-officio Assessors under that Section, nor can they be appointed by the Local Government, Special Assessors under Section XXI. of the Act, as that Section only applies where no provision has been made for the appointment of Assessor by the Act itself. But His Excellency in Council thinks that, in the new Act for regulating the Bank, a Clause may properly be inserted, providing that the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal should have vested in him the same authority and power as an Assessor, in regard to any interest on any Security of the Government of India, or any other sums or profits specified in Section XXVI. of the Act, and which the Bank of Bengal may be authorized to pay on account of the Government, as by Sections XXVI and XXXII. are vested in the Sub-Treasurer of the Government.

Measures have been taken already in this Department, with a view to the order as to general payments, and the provisions regarding payments of Interest on Government Securities, and appointment of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, being embodied in the new Act above referred to, and His Excellency in Council desires that the necessity of passing the new Act may be taken into early consideration at a meeting of the Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

In publishing the order regarding general payments, and the Notification above alluded to His Excellency in Council desires that the Agreement with the Bank be published, in order that the Public may be apprised of the terms on which the business of the General Treasury and the Government Paper Currency shall, from the date fixed, be conducted by the Bank of Bengal.

It will also be intimated that the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue shall be the Master of the Mint at Calcutta or the person officiating in that capacity for the time being, and that the Calcutta Circle of Issue

Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Sumbulpore, in the *Cuttack Division*.
Cossyah and Jyntesh Hills, Durrung, Gowalpara, Kamroop, Lukhimpore, Nowgong and Seebsaugor, in the *Asam Division*.
Tipperah, Bulloosh, and Chittagong, in the *Chittagong Division*.
Arracan, Akyab, Ramgurh, and Sandoway, in the *Arracan Division*.
Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, and Singbhoom, in the *Chota Nagpore Division*.
Darjeeling.
Cachar.
Sylhet.
Santhal Pergunnahs.

Bank of Bengal is prepared at once to establish Branches at *Benares, Mirzapore, Patna* and *Dacca*; that any persons who might prefer applying at the Mint for Notes in exchange for Gold or Bullion might apply there instead of at the Office or Agency at the Bank, provided they apply for not less than 2,000 Rupees at a time, and that in doing so that they will receive Notes duly issued by the Head Commissioner, one day after their applications, but that the actual place of issue of Notes so applied for will be the Office of the Head Commissioner at the Bank, and finally, that the Notes will be taken and paid at all the Treasuries comprised in the Circle of Issue mentioned above.

With regard to the arrangements to be entered into with the Banks at Madras and Bombay, the Governor General in Council directs that copies of the Resolution of the 22nd of August last, of the Agreement with the Bank of Bengal, and of this Resolution, be forwarded to the Governments of those Presidencies, with a request that this Government may be furnished, as soon as possible, with the detailed arrangements which those Governments propose with their respective Banks, together with a statement of the extent of the respective Presidency Circles, date of commencement of the transfer of their Treasury business and introduction of the Paper Currency, and other particulars, if any, as Charter Act Amendments, which those Governments would recommend, with a view to carry out the arrangements in general accordance with those now sanctioned for Calcutta.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the undermentioned Department, Governments, and Officers, with a request that the orders contained therein respecting them be attended to:—

Military Department.
Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Madras* and Bombay*.
Mint Committee, Calcutta.
Officiating Master, Calcutta Mint.
Accountant General to the Government of India.
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal.
Sub-Treasurer, Fort William.
Civil Pay Master, Allahabad.
Directors of the Bank of Bengal.
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

(A True Extract,)
C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, 13th January 1862.

To C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Department.

SIR,—With reference to your Despatch No. 1491, bearing date 11th February 1861, and intimating that from and after the expiration of twelve Calendar months *from the receipt of notice*, the Bank of Bengal and the powers and authorities would, in conformity with Act VI. of 1839, be modified " by withdrawing the power to issue Promissory Notes conferred on the Bank by Act VI. of 1839, which power will thenceforth be determined."

2. Such notice was received by the Bank on the day following, *viz*., 12th February 1861.

3. Adverting further to your Despatch No. 51, with Extract from the Proceedings of Government, dated 3rd instant, containing in the Narrative of the Resolution passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the twelve months' notice given to the Bank of Bengal expires on the 10th February 1862, and that it has been declared by Section I. of Act XIX. of 1861, that Section XXXI. of Act VI. of 1839, so far as it authorizes the Bank to issue Promissory Notes payable on demand, is repealed from and after the 1st day of March 1862: I am instructed to point out that by the Official Notice of 11th February, the Bank's right of issue will apparently cease on 12th February, whereas by Act XIX. of 1861 it will not expire until 1st March following. Lest any question should arise regarding the power of the Bank to continue their issues in the period intervening between those two dates, I have been instructed to request the favor of your taking such steps as you may consider necessary for authoritatively disposing of the point now raised.

4. With regard to Securities deposited with Sub-Treasurer by and belonging to Officers of Government under Section marked No. 2 of Extract Proceedings of Government of date the 3rd instant, I have to acquaint you that the Directors have resolved to receive the same for safe custody, and to forego all charges connected with the management of the Securities usually exacted in the Agency Department.

5. Relative to Notes of Denominations marked 5, 9, and 10, I have also to inform you that the Diricters have agreed to waive the usual Commission on sale and purchase of Capital Stock, and to retain the 1*per* cent Commission on drawing interest of the various Securities proposed to be lodged with the Bank and enumerated in the above Sections.—I have, &c.

GEO. DICKSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 333.

From the SECRETARY AND TREASURER of the BANK OF BENGAL.

To the SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, and to inform you in reply that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the Bank of Bengal to continue to exercise the power to issue Promissory Notes conferred on the Bank by Act VI. of 1839, until the 28th of February 1862, (inclusive) after which date such power ceases under Section I., Act XIX. of 1861.

2. The consent of the Directors to receive the Securities referred to in the 4th paragraph of your letter, and to forego all charges connected with the management of the Securities, and their resolution regarding the deposits alluded to in the 5th paragraph of your letter, will be duly communicated to the authorities concerned. I have, &c.,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, the 20th January 1862.

No. 13.

Copy of the foregoing correspondence published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in continuation of the Notification No. 1 of the 3rd instant.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Financial Department,
the 20th January 1862.

ANOTHER "IMPREGNABLE BATTERY."

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

Captain Ericsson has engaged to construct an "impregnable battery" for the American government, which must be ready for service early in the ensuing spring. The *Scientific American* gives the following account of this extraordinary ship :—"The structure consists of three principal parts—viz., a shallow-decked vessel with perpendicular sides, dead flat bottom and pointed ends. Under this shallow vessel a second and deeper vessel is attached, with raking stem and stern, perfectly flat bottom, and sides inclined at an angle of 51 degrees to the vertical line. This lower vessel does not extend the entire length or breadth of the upper one. It is in free communication with the latter, the bottom of which is cut out corresponding exactly with the top line of the lower vessel. The third principal part consists of a cylindrical turret placed on the deck of the upper vessel. This turret contains the armament, which it effectually protects. We have only to add that a screw propeller is applied aft of the raking stem of the lower vessel, and aft of the propeller an equipoise rudder, both of which are thus hidden under the upper vessel, by which they are most effectually protected, the anchor being, in like manner, protected by the forward projecting part of the upper vessel, within which it is suspended in a cylindrical chamber open from below. A steam-engine, boilers, and blowers, all snugly stowed in the lower vessel, complete the general arrangements of the battery. The upper vessel is built of iron, is 147 ft. long, 41 ft. 4 in. wide, and 5 ft. extreme depth. The draught of water will be 3 ft. 9 in., and consequently the projection above water-line will be only 18 in. A wooden bulwark, composed principally of white oak, 30 in. thick, protects the sides of the upper vessel, and extends down to the bottom, being thus 5 ft. deep. This bulwark is secured to the vessel's sides in a peculiar manner, requiring no through bolts. An armour, composed of rolled plate-iron, in all 9 in. thick, covers the bulwark from top to bottom, extending all round the vessel. The stem and stern being both pointed at an angle of 30 deg., the armour will present a sharp wedge at each end of the vessel of enormous strength. The deck, as it must be shell-proof, is made very heavy. It is composed of oak beams, 10 in. square, placed 26 in. apart, the deck plank being 8 in. thick, covered all over with double planting, 1 in. thick. The lower vessel is 124 ft. long, and 34 ft. wide at the junction with the upper vessel, and its depth is 6 ft. 6 in. This lower vessel is built quite light, as it is perfectly protected by the upper one. The manner in which this necessary protection of the lightly-constructed lower hull, propeller, rudder, and anchor is attained, is the most important feature of this singular structure The constructor, we find, instead of relying on the water as protection, brings the lower body within such angles that shot cannot strike without first passing through water for a distance of more than 25 ft., and then striking at a very acute angle, 18 degrees at most; while the propeller, rudder, and anchor cannot be reached by shot at all. The turret, within which two guns of the largest calibre are worked, consists of a cylinder, 20 ft. internal diameter, 9 ft. high, composed of eight segments, each 1 in. thick, all firmly bolted and riveted together. The top is covered with a shell-proof flat roof, placed six inches down the cylinder; it consists of forged beams covered with perforated plate iron. Several sliding hatches, composed of 2-inch thick plate iron, give access to the turret from above. The port-holes are circular, and placed 3 ft. above the decks. The guns will move on slides made of forged iron extending across the turret; the carriages, also composed of wrought iron, are made to fit the slides very accurately, these latter being planned for that purpose The circumference of the turret rests on a turned composition ring inserted in the deck, but the weight is sustained principally by a vertical shaft, 10 in. diameter, which rests in a cup supported by a bracket firmly bolted and braced to the main bulkhead of the vessel. about half-way down. A spar wheel, 6½ ft. diameter. 11 in. face, is attached to the shaft. By means of the spur wheel and intermediate gearing, actuated by a double-cylinder engine, the turret and the guns pointed in any direction. A rod, connected with the reversing gear of the engine, passes through the vertical shaft, and enables the person in charge of the guns to control the aim. For ocean service, instead of the weight carrying the heavy ordnance recently devised in Europe Captain Ericsson proposes to dispense with two of the outer plate rings of the turret, and to attach in their places staves of rolled iron, four inches thick, thus presenting an aggregate thickness of 10 inches of plating, besides the internal skeleton."

GORILLAS IN BORNEO.—The *Straits Times* draws attention to the great similarity of the animals as well as in climate and scenery between the gorilla country described by M. du Chaillu and the Eastern Archipelago which lies in the same latitude. The ants, wasps, and sandfly correspond. All the statements of the natives of Sumatra and Borneo agree in the fact that there is an animal, not the ourang outang, thus described by a recent traveller :—" Had another palaver with the *hidin* men about the Mawas, and they gave me almost word for word the same story as the Pakan Baru people. All insist that it is not an ourang outang—that is, not a monkey, but a man covered with black hair, standing as high as a man, with the toes turned inwards, and the bone of the forearm bare and sharp—with this it can cut down trees, and a single blow is sufficient to kill a man They were first seen by the sea Malays, some ten years ago, when the high price of gutta percha induced whole villages to turn out into the jungle for the purpose of gathering it, and in the deepest and densest covers of the interior they found the Mawas."

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*** This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.

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